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THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

18

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Grapevine



What do you
get if you cross
Puss in Boots and a grub?
grub puss y
Emily-Layne, age 8

Hi there!

Growing tall takes ages. While you're still small, there's lots of things you can't see. But don't worry - this week you can see as high as a giraffe with Zazu's amazing periscope. Stand behind a big bush, and maybe you'll see lions passing by. You'll be quite safe because though you see them, they won't see you!

Kim

Write to:
Kim,
The Lion King,
PO Box 1,
Hawthorn, VIC 3122



WHAT A WONDER!

The gentoo penguin has won the title for the world's fastest bird swimmer. The speedy sprinter clocked 27km per hour - that's like finishing an olympic swimming pool length in under seven seconds! The champion penguins practice in the icy oceans of the Antarctic and southern South America.

PRESS
CARD

Sports
Reporter



MYSTERY QUACKED

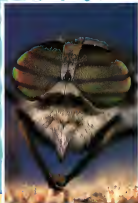
Is this an otter going to a fancy-dress party as a duck? The Grapevine team were baffled until Gec solved the mystery - it's a platypus from Australia. The platypus is very strange because although it's a mammal, it lays eggs like a bird! When the babies hatch out, they drink their mother's milk, like other mammals. The strange beaks are for finding food in river mud.

PRESS
CARD

Crime
Doodler



Jade Lees, age 6



EYE EYE FLY

Ever wondered why it's so hard to catch a fly, even if you creep up behind it? The fly's eyes are the secret, says Elephant. The fly looks as though it has just two eyes, but in fact it has hundreds! Each 'eye' is made of lots of separate eyes. They are simple lenses but they add up to a lot of eyesight. The fly can spot the tiniest movements in practically any direction - in front, at the side, and even behind!

PRESS
CARD

Science
Technology



W
A
T
C
H



Twenty ants are
scurrying through this
magazine. Can you
find them?

OUT FOR



How do you make toast
in the jungle?

Put it under a griddle!

Thomas Dwyer, age 5

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Part 1



Assassin bug



Giraffe
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Mountains



Bush
telegraph



Pounding
lessons



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

Proud fish

FREE IN PART 19

More super animal
stickers, including a fish
to fit in a spoon and a
mole with feelers!



SIMBA'S WORLD

TO FOREST CREATURES, A CHAMELEON'S BODY
SHAPE, MOVEMENTS AND THE COLOUR OF ITS SKIN
SEND OUT MANY DIFFERENT SIGNALS ABOUT HOW
IT IS FEELING.

Chameleons

Chameleons are lizards with tails that can grip. As most of them live in trees, they use their tail as a fifth limb. They stretch it out to give them balance as they walk, and curl it round a branch to steady themselves when they rest. Their scaly bodies are flattened at the sides and they have large heads, which often support crests or horns, and bulging cone-shaped eyes. Their slim legs end in V-shaped feet which can grip tightly on to twigs and branches like pairs of pliers.

Opening the mouth wide to show its brightly coloured lining while hissing loudly is a clear 'back off' signal to other animals, including trespassing chameleons.



Chameleons have two particularly amusing features. The first is that each eye can move separately, which means that they can see in front and behind at the same time. The second is that they can dramatically change their skin colour and patterning from their camouflaged greens and browns to brilliant reds, oranges and blues in just a few seconds.

Most of the world's 85 species of chameleon live in Africa and Madagascar. They range from 5-60cm long.

SELF DEFENCE

Many lizards escape from danger by scuttling away with lightning speed. But chameleons move extremely slowly. Their best defence is their colouring. Most of them match their forest backgrounds so that they are hard to see – some are leaf-coloured and others branch-coloured. Even when they move, they slowly rock forwards and backwards which makes the outline of their body look like a leaf blowing in the wind. However, once a chameleon is spotted by an intruder, it uses several clever tactics to help it escape being caught.

First, it may flatten its body so that it seems to become part of the branch it is sitting on. If the intruder can still see it and keeps approaching, the chameleon can puff up its body to look threatening and open its mouth wide to hiss. If that doesn't work, it might make its escape by simply dropping to the ground and shuffling away.



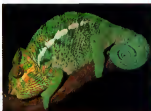
Curled the tail is part of the chameleon's body language. It often means that the chameleon is showing off or that it's in a relaxed mood.

SEEING RED

Many chameleons show their emotions by changing colour. They have three layers of colour cells in their skin. By moving around the pigment granules in these cells, they can change their natural camouflage colouring to eye-catching displays in a matter of seconds. Males show off their gaudiest colours during the breeding season.

◀ CHANGING STRIPES

Madagascar's panther chameleon is normally muddy green, with pale blue stripes on its side (left). When it gets angry, or wants to impress a female, it turns bright green, yellow and red (below).



WOW!

In Shakespeare's time, people believed that chameleons lived on air and drew, probably because they never saw them feeding. It's not surprising, really. A chameleon takes just one sixteenth of a second to shoot out its tongue. So if you happen to blink at the wrong moment you'll miss seeing it catch its meal.



I'm not sure I'd like to be a baby chameleon - having to look after myself from the minute I was born. Some babies just crawl out of their mother and start looking for food but others hatch out from eggs. They have to tunnel up from an underground hole where the eggs were laid. Then they must make for the nearest tree or bush before a beady-eyed bird or snake spots them.

► BULLSEYE!

When a chameleon focuses with both eyes, it hits the target about nine times out of ten. Its eyesight is so good that even if it loses one eye, it can still hunt and catch food.

FOCUS, AIM AND FIRE

Chameleons have two weapons to help them catch their food: their eyes and their tongue. Their sense of hearing is poor. Instead, they rely on their superb eyesight to find their prey.

At the beginning of the day, a chameleon basks until its body is warm enough for it to start moving. Then it chooses a good lookout spot and anchors itself there with its grasping feet and tail. Keeping the rest of its body perfectly still, the chameleon rolls its

eyes round in search of a possible meal. When it spots an insect or a spider within its range, it quietly turns its head so that it can focus with both eyes. Then it moves its tongue, which is normally coiled up at the bottom of its mouth, to the front and suddenly shoots it out. The hollow, sticky tip latches on to the insect and the tongue is pulled back in. If the prey is large, like a locust, the chameleon chews it up before swallowing.



BATTLES FOR TERRITORY

Some male chameleons are fiercely aggressive if another male invades their territory. Male Jackson's chameleons, which live in the highlands of east Africa, use their horns in these territorial battles. First the males face each other and puff themselves up. Then they open their mouths and hiss. If one contestant doesn't back off, they ram each other with their horns. Chameleons that don't have horns often bite each other instead.

◀ The male Jackson's chameleon has one horn at the tip of its snout and two above the eyes. It also has a helmet of skin that stands up at the back of its head. This head armour is used for display and in fights.

THE INSIDE STORY

The chameleon has extraordinary eyes. Each eye is cone shaped. At the centre is a small opening for the powerful pupil. The rest of the eye is protected by a scaly lid. Each eye can swivel 180° which means that the chameleon can see to the side and behind without moving its head. When both eyes focus ahead, the creature sees in 3-D. Their toes are joined to form two groups. The front divide into a V shape. The chameleon can wrap its toes right round a branch which helps it to stay still for long periods.



Simba's keen eyes spotted the snake-like, gently swishing shape. Every muscle in his small but snaky body tensed. He stalked his prey, moving oh-so-slowly, one paw at a time, poised in mid-air. Closer and closer edged Simba in a ground-hugging crawl, until he squatted unseen. Then, suddenly, he sprang.

"Rooooowww!" The lion cub tried his hardest to roar fiercely. There was a savagery in his throaty cry, but it lacked the blood-curdling power that would one day resound for miles across the great African wilderness, commanding all animals to take note.

Simba's claws, however, were already needle-sharp. Like lightning, they trapped his quarry. The result was an ear-piercing yell that carried a lot further than Simba's roar. Startled



Monkey Mountain Part 1

birds took to the wing and nearby antelope fled.

Jumping up from where he lay in a muddy hollow, Pumbaa pulled his punctured tail away from Simba, looking far from pleased.

"Let's get one thing straight, kid-cat," he snorted. "Never, but never, do that again!"

"Sorry," said Simba. "I was only playing!"

"Then go chase your own tail," snapped Pumbaa.

Simba bounded forward again and, this time, pushed his smiling face against Pumbaa's great bulk.

"Aw, don't be mad at me," mewed Simba. Then the cub turned and scampered eagerly away. "Let's go down to the waterhole and bathe your tail, Pumbaa. Come on - I'll race you there! Ready?"

A third voice sneaked, "Hold it! Didn't I warn you, Simba? Always look before you go leaping around!" Timon stood on a rock where he had been scouring for any sign of danger. "This is one wild world, especially for a lion cub who's green behind his ears," said the meerkat.

"Oh, no, I'm not, Timon!" protested Simba. "I wash behind my ears every day!"

"You're not getting my drift," came Timon's weary reply. "I'm talking survival here! Who knows what lowlife's lurking down by the water, waiting to snap up a careless cub sandwich?"

Just then Simba spotted a towering form scurrying gracefully towards them. "So much for lowlife," laughed Simba.

"That's what I call a real highlife!"

Timon had also seen the graffe and was unconcerned. The lion cub hurred excitedly towards a nearby tree. He turned to the others.

"Move it, you guys! Let's go and say hello!" called Simba.

His sharp claws flashed again, this time to help him climb the tree. Above, a head was browsing among its leafy branches. Simba scrambled higher to try and meet the gentle giant face to face. The graffe's big eyes studied the lion cub.

"Just watch where you're putting your paws, Simba!" yelled Timon, from below. "You never know what to expect in trees!"

"Yeah! Like leopards, snakes," began Pumbaa, "and maybe..."

Simba's laughter interrupted the warthog. "Stop worrying!" cried the cub. "There's nothing big and nasty!"

Simba clung to a branch, several feet above the ground. To him, it seemed a lot higher and made him feel dizzy. Simba felt something else, too, an irritation that quickly spread to all four paws.

"Ooh! Ahi Owl!" yelled the little lion cub.

"As I was saying," Pumbaa continued at last, "Ants! They're small and painful. But I guess you've found that out already!"

Eager to escape the irksome insects, Simba skipped back. But he

lost his footing and found himself hanging from a branch by his front paws.

"Pumbaa, Timon, heeelp!" he yelled. "I'll f-f-fall!"

Just then, Simba felt something supporting his dangling hind legs.

"I've got you," said the graffe, kindly. "But do mind your claws!"

Simba clung like a small furry ball to the stunted horns on the graffe's head. "What now?" he gasped nervously.

"I'll lower you to the ground," replied the graffe. "I wouldn't do this for anyone, normally. But as you're with two friends of mine..."



Suddenly, Simba slipped – but his fear faded as he happily slid down the giraffe's long neck. From there, he dropped on top of the well-padded Pumbaa and then landed softly and safely while the warthog did a dizzy belly-flop beneath him.

"Wow! That was tree-mendous!" he cried.

"You're welcome," smiled the giraffe, returning to graze.

"Any...gasp...time!" wheezed the winded warthog.

Pumbaa picked himself up. But a hot pain shot through one of his front feet. Simba saw the warthog was limping.

"I've hurt you, Pumbaa," said Simba, sadly. "I'm sorry – I didn't mean to."

"Try warning me next time you drop in!" said Pumbaa, sharply.

"Meantime," began Timon. "If you ever hope to make a long-sized cat, Simba, you've a lot to learn about the laws of the jungle!"

"Will you and Pumbaa teach me?" asked Simba. "I promise, one day, I'll be a lion you're both proud of!"

"Don't talk to me about lions and pride," joked the quick-witted Timon. "A pride of lions is enough to make a meerkat dive for cover!"

So, with Pumbaa still limping, the three animals walked on slowly through the grasslands, avoiding a powerful buffalo and a herd of skittish zebra. They were also careful to keep downwind of a fleet-footed cheetah, searching for food. Timon talked non-stop until Simba's head ached with so much to remember.

Then an eerie, haunting howl, like nothing Simba had ever heard before, echoed from afar. Simba froze. Timon and Pumbaa stopped, too.

"What was that?" whispered Simba.

Timon said nothing, but beckoned the others to follow. The grassland gave way to a strip of thick forest. Beyond, rose the barren slopes of an ancient volcanic crater. Its fiery depths occasionally growled and tumbled.

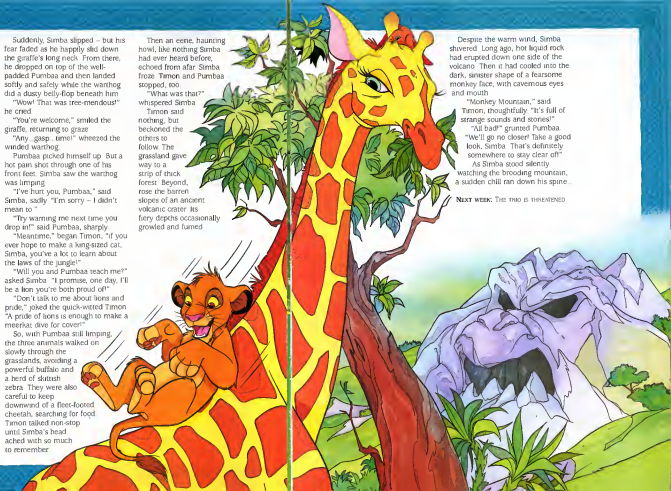
Despite the warm wind, Simba shivered. Long ago, hot liquid rock had erupted down one side of the volcano. Then it had cooled into the dark, sinister shape of a fearsome monkey face, with cavernous eyes and mouth.

"Monkey Mountain," said Timon, thoughtfully. "It's full of strange sounds and stories!"

"All bad!" grunted Pumbaa. "We'll go no closer! Take a good look, Simba. That's definitely somewhere to stay clear off!"

As Simba stood silently watching the brooding mountain, a sudden chill ran down his spine.

NEXT WEEK: THE TWO IS THREATENED



ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

YOU WILL NEED

box from long (100cm wide) roll of aluminium foil
 2 mirrors roughly 75mm x 50mm but see step 1 first. You can buy mirrors from craft shops.
 thin white card
 felt-tip pen
 nail scissors

Giraffe neck periscope

Make this simple periscope and be head and shoulders above everyone else – just like a real giraffe!



- 1 Carefully mark and cut out a piece of triangular card as shown.

- 2 Use your cardboard triangle to mark out one slit in your box. Position the triangle 3cm in from the end as shown.



- 3 Use the triangle to mark the second slit on the same side of the box. As before, start the mark 3cm in from the end. Make sure both marks slant in the same direction.

- 4 Place one mirror on a line – so it's an equal distance in from the sides of the box. Hold the mirror in place and draw round it. This acts as a guide to the size of the slit. Do the same at the other end.

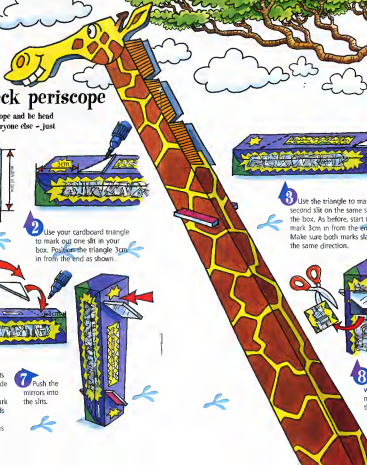
- 5 Carefully cut out the slits with a pair of sharp-pointed nail scissors.

- 6 Turn the box over so it rests on the side in which you made the slits. Use your triangle to mark out the other 2 slits. Mark the lines 3cm in from the ends as before. Place a mirror on each line and draw round it as before. Cut out the slits.

- 7 Push the mirrors into the slits.

- 8 Cut out a viewing window facing the mirror at the top of the box.

- 9 Cut out a spy-hole facing the mirror at the bottom.



10

Draw 2 sides of a giraffe's head on a piece of white card. Colour in the card and cut round the edges. Fold down the middle.

HOW IT WORKS

The right angle

Light rays pass from the object which you are looking at, through the window at the top and on to the top mirror. This reflects the rays at right angles down to the bottom mirror. The bottom mirror is not parallel to the first. It reflects these rays out through the spy hole.

Periscopes of up to 20m are used in submarines.



11

Stick on to the periscope. Paint a giraffe neck pattern on to the box in the same colours.



Zazu says...

Here are some uses to which you can put your periscope.

- To look over people's heads in a crowd.
- To watch shy wildlife from behind a tree.
- To spy on people in secret.
- To look into awkward places.

Paper ladder

Of course, if you really want to go up in the world, you need a ladder. Here's how to make one out of newspaper.



2

Roll the paper into a tight tube and put tape round the ends.

3

Cut part of the tube away as shown (top). Then bend down the ends of the tube.

4

Gently pull on the top rung until your ladder is fully extended. Don't try to climb up!



Lay out 2 sheets of newspaper end to end as shown. Overlap the ends and join them together with tape.



ASSASSIN BUG

They sneak up on unsuspecting insects and stab them with their large, needle-sharp mouthpart.



If stuck and you're worried about what it's doing, just with the leaf. It's a very common insect and it's not dangerous to humans. The assassin bug is a blood-sucking insect and it's a very common pest of crops. It's a very common pest of crops and it's a very common pest of crops.

Quick as a flash, the bug uncurls its hook-like mouthparts from a groove under its head. Then it slips

its mouthparts into the body of the prey and pumps out a substance that paralyzes the prey. The assassin bug then inserts its mouthparts into the body of the prey and pumps out a substance that paralyzes the prey. The assassin bug then inserts its mouthparts into the body of the prey and pumps out a substance that paralyzes the prey.

Assassin bugs can pump such large amounts of paralyzing saliva into their prey that they can attack and kill creatures bigger than themselves. A single meal of one large caterpillar keeps an assassin bug going for several days.



MOUNTAINS

CLIMBING A TALL MOUNTAIN IS LIKE TRAVELLING FROM A WARM COUNTRY TO THE FROZEN ARCTIC — IT GETS COLDER THE HIGHER YOU GO. LIFE CHANGES AS YOU CLIMB, TOO, JUST LIKE THIS MOUNTAIN IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS.



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- 1 Alpine chough
- 2 Goffin vulture
- 3 Golden eagle
- 4 Yak
- 5 Blue sheep
- 6 Snow leopard
- 7 Giant panda
- 8 Red panda
- 9 Musk deer
- 10 Lady amur's pheasant
- 11 Himalayan monal pheasant
- 12 Monal pheasant
- 13 River redbstart
- 14 Dabur butterfly
- 15 HB partridge
- 16 Large monkey

WINTER WARM

At 2000-2500m, it's warm but winter is cold. There are evergreen conifer trees with a special resin that protects them from frost. Bamboo grows in their shade. Animals include the panda, musk deer and bamboo rat.

The steep-sided mountain monkey lives on the steep slopes. It eats leaves and fruit.

The river redbstart swatches leaves from fast-flowing mountain streams.

ICY DESERT

Above 4000m, snow and ice cover the ground all year round. It's too cold for plants and animals, but birds, such as vultures, sometimes fly up.

ALPINE MEADOW

At 3500-4500m, winter is very cold and summer is so hot that the ground is dry. But there are tough grasses and spring flowers. There are a few very hardy larger animals, such as the yak and snow leopard.



The blue sheep's dampy shape helps it stay warm on the very steep slopes.

TEMPERATE FOREST
Above 1500m, it's cooler and many of the trees have thick leaves in winter. Animals include black bears and squirrels which stay hibernated in cold weather.

WARM TROPICAL FOREST
The warm weather and forests of evergreen broad-leaved trees. There's plenty of food for forest animals, such as monkeys and squirrels, frogs and birds.



"Trouble with mountains is they're too high and mighty."

"But if you wait long enough they'll be at your"



The mountains you can see today haven't always been there. Instead, there were other mountains. So how do mountains appear, and then disappear?

Some rise up when sections of Earth's crust crash together. The crash makes the rock at the edges of the sections of crust crumple up. These crumples are called fold mountains.



◀ **VOLCANIC ROCK**
Many volcanic mountains make a neat cone shape. This one is in the Philippines.

Volcanic mountains appear when melted rock from deep underground escapes to the surface and hardens. Block mountains form when movements in the Earth's crust force rock upwards.

All mountains are being worn down by water, ice and wind as tiny particles of soil and rock are washed and carried away. This is called erosion. It will be millions of years before today's peaks are flat again – but by then lots of new mountains might have appeared!

◀ **ROCK BLOCK**
Block mountains can look like massive rocky slabs. These are in North America.

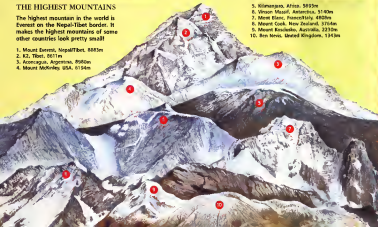
▼ **FOLDED ROCK**
The Andes in South America are fold mountains. Can you see the crumples?



THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The highest mountain in the world is Everest on the Nepal-Tibet border. It makes the highest mountains of some other countries look pretty small!

1. Mount Everest, Nepal/Tibet, 8848m
2. K2, Tibet, 8611m
3. Aconcagua, Argentina, 6960m
4. Mount McKinley, USA, 6154m



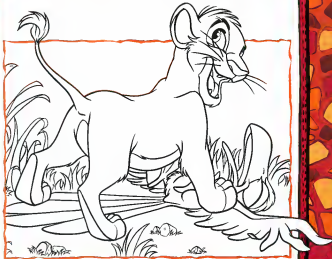
5. Kilimanjaro, Africa, 5895m
6. Vinson Massif, Antarctica, 5140m
7. Mont Blanc, France/Italy, 4808m
8. Mount Cook, New Zealand, 3756m
9. Mount Kosciuszko, Australia, 2230m
10. Ben Nevis, United Kingdom, 1344m

THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN

Pouncing lessons



Simba leapt at a passing grasshopper... and missed! "You need some lessons in pouncing," laughed Mufasa. Zazu flew up with his daily report. "The buzz from the bees..." he began importantly. While Zazu droned on, Mufasa whispered to Simba, "Stay low to the ground..." and as I always say, cheetahs never prospereaaaww! Zazu shrieked as Simba flattened him. "I must protest, Sire," cried the little hornbill. "It's just a pouncing lesson," Mufasa explained.



START

PAIM TREE MAZE

Can you find your way through this amazing maze? Try timing yourself and your friends to see how fast you can do it!

SUM NUTS

The monkeys are trying to knock down these numbered coconuts. They have three throws to bring down a nut adding up to 35. Which nuts should they aim at?



SAVANNAH SECRETS

Set in a circle with some friends. One of you whispers a secret message into the ear of the person next to them. This person whispers the message to the next person and so on. The message can't be repeated - just whisper what you thought you heard. The last person has to say the message out loud. Has it changed?

JUNGLE DRUMS

The secret message is also being beaten out in code and sent by jungle drum! Can you spot two drums which are the same?



BUSH TELEGRAPH

A secret message has been sent out across the plains. It is in code can you crack it?

Here's a clue:

B is Y
J is Q
C is X

PUZZLES

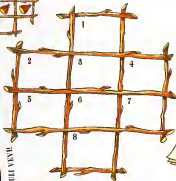
HRVYH SZERNY

KZIGB ZNW BLV ZIV ZOO RWERGYW!

MORE PUZZLES

MOVING ACROSS

Can you exchange the line of nuts for the line of bananas? You can move in any direction, even diagonally, to an empty square but the nuts and bananas must move alternately. Make a note of the number of moves you make - can you do it in 12? (Use two different colour counters.)



CODE CRACKERS

If you've worked out the code on the previous page you will be able to read the messages round the edge of this page.



SOMETHING SHARED

Elephants and chimpanzees have two. Zebras and giraffes have one. Hippos and tigers have none. What is it?



IZURP IFYVH LP!

R IZURP IFYVH LP!

IZURP IFYVH LP!

BAFIKI REMEMBERS PROUD FISH



"ENJOY WHAT YOU HAVE, MON CUBS, AND DON'T COMPLAIN - YOU'LL ONLY MAKE YOURSELVES MISERABLE."

A group of fish lived in a small pond. It was a delightful place. The pond was fringed with healthy green plants and at the bottom lay stones of many colours covered by cool water. The fish lived happily together except for one thing.

In the pond lived one fish that was fatter and bigger than the rest. His scales sparkled with iridescence and his tail flashed silver. In fact, he was the most handsome of fishes. Unfortunately, he was also most unpleasant. Because he was so large and handsome, he thought he was the most important fish in the pond and wanted to make sure that the others took notice of the fact. And so, when the little fishes were playing chase, he would swim into the middle of their game and, looking down at them, say, "Do you mind! The noise you are making is disturbing my rest. Be quiet and go away!"

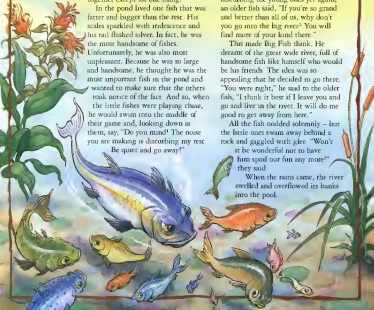
Or when the older fishes were enjoying a good laugh, Big Fish would demand to know what was so funny that it had to interfere with his afternoon nap.

One day when Big Fish was disturbing the young ones yet again, an older fish said, "If you're so grand and better than all of us, why don't you go into the big river? You will find more of your kind there."

This made Big Fish think. He dreamt of the great wide river, full of handsome fish like himself who would be his friends. The idea was so appealing that he decided to go there. "You were right," he said to the older fish, "I think it best if I leave you and go and live in the river. It will do me good to get away from here."

All the fish nodded solemnly - but the little ones swam away behind a rock and giggled with glee. "Won't it be wonderful not to have him spoil our fun any more?" they said.

When the rains came, the river swelled and overflowed its banks into the pool.



Big Fish was swept into the river. He swam to the bottom and settled down to rest when two large fish came by. "Out of our way! This is our territory!" they shouted, then chased him away.

Big Fish remembered how he used to chase away the young fish in his pond. "This is how it must have felt," he said to himself.

Then he froze. Coming towards him was a huge

evil-looking fish with a mouth wide open and full of teeth! "I'm done for," thought Big Fish. "I'm going to be eaten!"

But just at that moment, a boat passed over them and churned up the water so much that Big Fish was able to make his escape.

As he tried to bury himself in the mud, away from the eyes of predators, he thought about his pond. He pictured all the familiar places and remembered the joyful sound of the young ones playing and his heart was filled with sadness. "Why did I ever leave?" he thought. "My pond was a peaceful place, I was happy there, only I didn't realize it. I must go back."

He searched and searched for the place where he had come in. When he found it, he used all his strength to swim against the current of the river until at last he found himself in familiar surroundings. "I'm back!" he cried joyfully and sank down to the bottom to sleep.

From then on he watched the little fish play with pleasure and was extremely polite to the older fish, for he now knew the value of being where he was.

"I am happy now," he said, "because I am content with what I have."



Read this Lion King fanzine!

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PUZZLE ANSWERS

WORD TELEGRAPH

Start with: 4, 9, 20

Jump the code: Show down the alphabet from A to Z. Then write a letter in boldface, under each letter the A-Z is in boldface: **A** B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

21 F **22** W **23** U **24** O **25** P **26** M **27** L **28** I **29** E **30** C

The code page is: **21** F **22** W **23** U **24** O **25** P **26** M **27** L **28** I **29** E **30** C

21 F **22** W **23** U **24** O **25** P **26** M **27** L **28** I **29** E **30** C

21 F **22** W **23** U **24** O **25** P **26** M **27** L **28** I **29** E **30** C

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